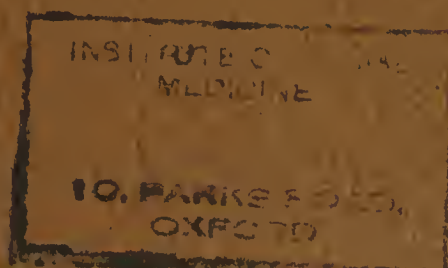


14.
4.
County Borough of Wolverhampton.



ANNUAL REPORT
of the
Medical Officer of Health
for
1948

R. H. H. JOLLY, M.D., B.S.(London), D.P.H.

Medical Officer of Health
and
School Medical Officer.

County Borough of Wolverhampton.



ANNUAL REPORT

of the

Medical Officer of Health

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1948

R. H. H. JOLLY, M.D., B.S.(London), D.P.H.

Medical Officer of Health
and
School Medical Officer,

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PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS.

as at 31st December, 1948.

| | | |
|---|--------|---|
| Medical Officer of Health | ... | R. H. H. Jolly, M.D., B.S. (Lond.), D.P.H. |
| Senior Assistant Medical Officer of Health | | R. Traill, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. |
| Senior Assistant Medical Officer for Maternity & Child Welfare | | Vacant |
| Assistant Medical Officer of Health | | W. C. Campbell, L.M.S.S.A. |
| Consulting Orthopaedic Surgeon | | E. A. Freeman, M.B., B.S., F.R.C.S. |
| Consulting Obstetricians | | S. W. Maslen-Jones, M.S. (Lond.). F.R.C.S. (Eng.). J. C. Newbold, M.B., B.Ch., (Camb.), F.R.C.S., M.R.C.O.G. |
| Consulting Paediatrician | ... | H. W. Everley Jones, O.B.E., M.B., B.S. (Lond.), M.R.C.P. |
| Analyst | | F.G.D. Chalmers, M.A., B.Sc., F.I.C. |
| Chief Sanitary Inspector | ... | F. Binns Hartley. |
| After-care Officers | | Miss E. Bottomley. Mr. G. Morgan. |
| Supervisor of Midwives | ... | Mrs. M. Dugald-Gordon. |
| Superintendent Health Visitor | ... | Miss D. E. Tonks. |
| Chief Clerk | | Mr. W. M. Watts. |
| Home Help Supervisor | | Miss M. Saunders. |
| Superintendent of District Nurses | | Miss E. Hill. |

Health Offices,
59, Waterloo Road,
Wolverhampton.
August, 1949.

To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee.

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

This is the 28th Annual Report on the Health Services of Wolverhampton for which I have been responsible. In the preface to the Annual Report for 1947, I tried to give the Council a general idea of the major activities of the Health Department between the two wars, dealing particularly with the great efforts that were made in the direction of slum clearance, and with the establishment of a comprehensive Maternity and Child Welfare Service. It is only by some review of this kind that one can form an idea of the extent to which real progress has been made.

1. From 1919 to 1930 improvements and developments were severely limited by the financial stringency which existed. Many schemes had to be shelved altogether, whilst others were severely curtailed. In general it was a question of steady penetration, small advances here and small advances there, but all the while keeping the main objective in view. Between 1931 and 1939 things were much easier and considerable solid progress was achieved. Today the position is very similar to that obtaining in 1922. There is so much to be done with very limited resources.

2. The year 1948 saw the commencement of the biggest experiment in social medicine that has ever been attempted. The National Health Service Act makes far reaching changes in the administrative structure of the health services of the country, and creates a lot of new machinery for carrying these changes into effect. These major alterations and redistribution of functions bring with them many new problems. The Tuberculosis

Service is no longer a unit service, but is divided between the Regional Hospital Board, the Local Executive Council and the Local Health Authority. The Maternity Services are similarly split up. Fresh channels of communication have to be devised between the various bodies responsible for the several aspects of these services if the patient is not to suffer. It has been publicly stated by the Minister of Health that he looks to Medical Officers of Health up and down the country to discover ways to bridge these gaps so far as their own areas are concerned, and to create an effective liaison between the various statutory bodies constituted under the National Health Service Act—a task calling for much wisdom and patience.

3. I have already referred to the necessity for an occasional backward glance or retrospect in order that progress may be determined and placed in its proper perspective. In table I of this report there will be found a comparison between the main health statistics of Wolverhampton in 1921 and in 1948. From these it will be seen that Wolverhampton has made great strides in area, population, rateable value, and that the mortality rate from all the principal causes of death has been very substantially checked, with two exceptions. One of these exceptions is Cancer, to which further reference will be made in the body of the report, and the other is Whooping Cough. Modern methods of diminishing the fatality of this latter disease are now the subject of large scale experiments, and it is likely that the Health Authorities will shortly be able to launch a mass attack on it.

4. In the section devoted to vital statistics, it will be observed that the general death rate for Wolverhampton for 1948 was the lowest ever recorded. The birth rate showed a slight fall below that of 1947, but the infant mortality rate was raised and exceeded that of England and Wales as a whole. There was an increase in the number of deaths of young children from Whooping Cough and from Diarrhoea, but the deaths of adults from Tuberculosis and from Cancer showed a welcome drop.

5. On July 27th the New Health Offices in Waterloo Road were officially declared open by His Worship the Mayor. For administrative purposes they have the drawback of being a quarter of a mile distant from the Town Hall, but in all other respects they are greatly superior to the previous accommodation. The site is more sunny and open, the offices are better planned, laid out and heated, and adequate reception and waiting rooms are provided for callers, who now have no stairs to climb. The entire staff of the Department are happy in their new quarters.

6. In 1948 the staffing problem was not quite so acute as in the three previous years. More Midwives and more Sanitary Inspectors were appointed but there still remained a serious shortage of Nursing staff, particularly Health Visitors. Although the duties of the last named were reduced to a very slight extent by the formation of a special Children's Committee, and the appointment of a Children's Officer to look after deprived children, this curtailment was more than balanced by the extra responsibility which the Health Visitor is now required to undertake under the National Health Service Act. Instead of devoting herself solely to the care of the expectant and nursing mother and young child, she is now expected to be the friend and adviser of the entire family irrespective of age and sex.

7. Thirty years ago the Health and Maternity and Child Welfare Committee of the Wolverhampton Corporation was a small Committee comprising 8 members and 2 co-opted lady members. It had one Sub-committee for dealing with the Borough Infectious Hospital. At the end of 1948 the Health Committee has a membership of 22 and acts mainly through its four Sub-committees which meet once a month or oftener if necessary. At the end of 1920 the whole time staff of the Public Health Department excluding the Borough Hospital numbered 26, whereas the number of employees at the end of 1948 had increased to 133.

8. During the time I have spent in Wolverhampton as its Medical Officer of Health, there have naturally been very many changes in the staff of the Health Department, but six of those who were here in 1921 are still actively engaged in the Public Health Department. It has been a real pleasure to work with them throughout all these years and to realise their sterling worth and their steadfast loyalty. There are many others who have come and gone during the same period, men and women who have given of their best whilst they were here and made their mark on the Health Services of the town. Many former members of the staff still keep in touch with this department and drop in for a few minutes conversation whenever they are in the neighbourhood.

I like to think also of the various Chairmen of the Health Committee who have helped and encouraged me and done their best to gain the Council's acceptance of various schemes put forward from time to time for improving the Public Health Service. From them I have learned the tactics and strategy of Council and Committee work, the time to fight and the time to compromise.

9. In September 1948 the Health Committee accepted with regret the resignation of Dr. Christine Grant, Senior Assistant Medical Officer for Maternity and Child Welfare, who had served them faithfully and well for 17 years. Dr. Grant had played a big part in the organisation and development of the Maternity and Child Welfare Services and she was much liked by the mothers, by her professional colleagues and by the staff. One month later, Dr. L. R. L. Edwards, the Deputy Medical Officer of Health left to take up a post in Manchester. Mr. W. M. Watts, the Chief Clerk, transferred his allegiance to Southampton at the end of 1948. Although a relative newcomer to the Department, he had clearly proved his worth and relieved the Medical Officer of Health of a large amount of routine administration. Mr. Watts was particularly identified with the furniture, equipment and initial running of the new Health Offices, which he endeavoured with great success to make as

efficient and up to date as possible. In their new quarters, and with the new set up introduced under the National Health Service Act, all the staff have given of their best and worked with real enthusiasm.

To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee, enlarged and reconstituted as it has been under the new legislation, I express my gratitude for their help, their kindness and consideration. Since July 5th 1948, all kinds of new problems have had to be tackled with little in the way of past experience as a guide. It is not possible to claim any very substantial progress during the first six months of working, but one can honestly voice the opinion that the foundations of the new service to be provided by the Wolverhampton Local Health Authority have been laid on sound lines.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient Servant,

R. H. H. JOLLY,

Medical Officer of Health.

TABLE I.

SECTION A.

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS OF 1948
WITH 1921 FOR COMPARISON.

| | | | | | 1948 | 1921. |
|---|--------|-------|---------|--------|--------------|--------------|
| Area of Borough | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9,113 Acres. | 3,525 Acres. |
| Population (Registrar-General's Estimate) | ... | ... | ... | ... | 159,150 | 104,000 |
| Number of Inhabited Houses | ... | ... | ... | ... | 42,922 | 22,399 |
| Rateable Value | ... | ... | ... | ... | £1,020,595 | £509,304 |
| Amount Represented by a Penny Rate | ... | ... | ... | ... | £4,229 | £1,921 |
| Rate Births : | Total. | Male. | Female. | | | |
| Legitimate | 2,980 | 1,540 | 1,440 | Birth- | | |
| Illegitimate | 163 | 83 | 80 | rate | 19.76 | 24.9 |
| All Births | 70 | 32 | 38 | | | |
| Rate per 1,000 Births | ... | ... | ... | ... | 23.33 | |
| Rate per 1,000 Civilian Population | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0.44 | |
| Rate Deaths | 1,651 | 892 | 759 | Death | | |
| | | | | rate | 10.4 | 12.1 |
| Natural Increase of Population | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,492 | 1,336 |
| Deaths from Puerperal Causes per 1,000 births | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2.0 | 7.1 |
| (a) Abortion with sepsis | ... | 2 | | | | |
| (b) Abortion without sepsis | ... | Nil | | | | |
| (c) Puerperal Infections | ... | Nil | | | | |
| (d) Other Maternal Causes | ... | 6 | | | | |
| Deaths of Infants Under One Year per 1,000 Births : | | | | | | |
| Legitimate (143) | 47.6 | | | | | |
| Illegitimate (13) | 86.6 | | | | | |
| | Total | (156) | | | 49.0 | 88.0 |
| Death Rate from Scarlet Fever | ... | ... | ... | ... | .00 | .07 |
| Death Rate from Diphtheria | ... | ... | ... | ... | .00 | .03 |
| Death Rate from Measles (2) | ... | ... | ... | ... | .01 | .00 |
| Death Rate from Whooping Cough (13) | ... | ... | ... | ... | .08 | .07 |
| Death Rate from Diarrhoea and Enteritis (32) | ... | ... | ... | ... | | |
| (Under 2 years, per 1,000 Births) | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10.6 | 23.1 |
| Death Rate from Cancer (263) | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1.65 | 1.21 |
| Death Rate from Respiratory Tuberculosis (82) | ... | ... | ... | ... | .51 | .76 |
| Death Rate from All forms of Tuberculosis (91) | ... | ... | ... | ... | .57 | .88 |
| Death Rate 0 — 5 Years | ... | ... | ... | ... | .18 | .82 |

Note :—The above mortality figures in the above table are those supplied by the Registrar General.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE.

1922. Electric lighting installed at the Borough Hospital.
1923. Faulkland Street Area improvement scheme sanctioned by the Ministry of Health.
1926. Ward Street Clinic opened.
- April 1st
1927. First extension of the Borough Boundaries.
1927. Cubicle Block opened at Borough Hospital.
1928. Lea Road Clinic and Moseley Village Clinic opened.
1929. Official opening of Municipal Abattoir and Cold Stores.
1929. First Diphtheria Immunisation Clinic held in Wolverhampton.
1929. Establishment of Joint Orthopaedic Clinic for school children and children under five years.
1931. Brickkiln Croft Slum Clearance Area sanctioned by Ministry of Health.
1931. Park Lane Clinic opened.
- April 1st
1933. Second extension of Borough Boundaries.
1934. Walsall Street (West) Clearance Scheme received official approval.
1935. All private slaughterhouses in the Borough (with one exception) closed.
1936. Walsall Street (East) Clearance Scheme and six subsidiary schemes officially approved.
1937. Municipal Midwifery Scheme established.
1937. Monmore Green Clearance Scheme officially approved.
1938. Moseley Village Clearance Scheme officially approved.
1939. Dale Street No. 1 Clearance and Compulsory Purchase Area officially approved.

SECTION B.

VITAL STATISTICS.

(1) Population.

The Registrar General's estimate of the population of Wolverhampton for the year 1948 was 159,150, an increase of 3,540 over the previous year. The natural increase of the population during the same period, that is the excess of births over deaths, was 1492. The Corporation Housing Department achieved a flying start in the erection of post-war houses, which has helped to abate the worst of the overcrowding. However, there is no doubt that as fast as houses have been provided for families living in rooms, other families have come in from outside the town to fill their places. This has helped to maintain a steady flow of persons into the town.

(2) Births.

The abnormally high birth rate in the latter half of 1947 was maintained during the early part of 1948 and then commenced to diminish. The nett births were males 1,623, females 1,520, compared with males 1,733, and females 1,629, in 1947. The birth rate for the year was 19.8 per thousand population which is the lowest recorded since 1942, although considerably higher than the rate for the years immediately before the war. Still births numbered 70 compared with 89 and 124 in the two preceding years. The proportion of illegitimate births to the total was 5.2%, which was again slightly lower than last year.

(3). Deaths.

A comparison of the deaths in age groups shows that the mortality in 1948 was lower than 1947 at every stage of life. It also shows a definite improvement over the year 1946 at every age group except the fifteen to forty-fives.

The nett deaths registered during the year were males 892, females 759, total 1651, giving a DEATH RATE of 10.4 per thousand population. This is the lowest annual death rate that Wolverhampton has ever had. The death rate for England and Wales as a whole was 10.8, and that for the 126 great towns was 11.6.

(4). Infant Mortality.

The number of infants dying under the age of one year was 143 legitimate and 13 illegitimate, total 156. This gives an infant mortality rate of 49, which is rather higher than the previous year's record (43).

The one single disease which appeared to be more fatal than any other to young children during the year was Diarrhoea and Enteritis. This accounted for 35 of the 156 deaths. In the age group one to four weeks the highest single certified cause of death was Prematurity, with Congenital Mal-formations accounting for the next highest proportion. Of all the children dying in their first year of life, approximately 60% were under the age of four weeks. The neo-natal mortality rate was 29.

TABLE II

VITAL STATISTICS DURING 1948 AND 9 PREVIOUS YEARS.

15

| Year. | Popula- tion estimated to middle of each year. | LIVE BIRTHS (net). | | DEATHS BELONGING TO DISTRICT. | | | | Total Deaths in Public Institu- tions in the District. | Deaths of Non- Residents Register- ed in the District. | Deaths of Residents Occurring outside the District. | Total Deaths Registered in the District. | |
|-------|---|--------------------------|-------|----------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------|-------|--|---|--|--|-------|
| | | No. | Rate. | Under 1 year of age | | At all ages. | | | | | No. | Rate. |
| | | | | No. | Rate per 1,000 Births. | No. | Rate. | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. | 2. | 3 & 4. | 5. | 10. | 11. | 12. | 13. | 8. | 9. | 6. | 7. | |
| 1939 | B147,200 D146,300 | 2,487 | 16.9 | 127 | 51 | 1,602 | 11.0 | 566 | 93 | 2,075 | 14.2 | |
| 1940 | B146,300 D142,100 | 2,400 | 16.4 | 145 | 60 | 1,850 | 13.1 | 639 | 101 | 2,397 | 16.9 | |
| 1941 | 144,920 | 2,539 | 17.5 | 129 | 50 | 1,618 | 11.2 | 636 | 96 | 2,158 | 14.9 | |
| 1942 | 147,200 | 2,700 | 18.3 | 123 | 46 | 1,616 | 11.0 | 564 | 112 | 2,078 | 14.3 | |
| 1943 | 147,230 | 2,971 | 20.2 | 152 | 51 | 1,694 | 11.5 | 572 | 89 | 2,180 | 14.8 | |
| 1944 | 147,150 | 3,158 | 21.5 | 157 | 50 | 1,617 | 11.0 | 501 | 76 | 2,042 | 13.9 | |
| 1945 | 146,820 | 2,918 | 19.9 | 141 | 48 | 1,712 | 11.6 | 999 | 97 | 2,117 | 14.4 | |
| 1946 | 152,160 | 3,063 | 20.1 | 187 | 61 | 1,697 | 11.1 | 1,008 | 76 | 2,043 | 13.4 | |
| 1947 | 155,610 | 3,362 | 21.6 | 145 | 43 | 1,812 | 11.6 | 1,013 | 76 | 2,159 | 13.8 | |
| 1948 | 159,150 | 3,143 | 19.8 | 156 | 49 | 1,651 | 10.4 | 420 | 77 | 1,994 | 12.5 | |

Institutions within the Borough receiving sick and infirm persons from without the Borough:—The Royal Hospital; New Cross Hospital; Wolverhampton Borough Hospital; Wolverhampton and Midland Counties Eye Infirmary; Wolverhampton and District Hospital for Women, and The Queen Victoria Nursing Institution.

TABLE III.

CAUSES OF, AND AGES AT DEATH DURING THE YEAR 1948 (R.G.).

| CAUSES OF DEATH. | Net Deaths at the subjoined ages of Residents within the Borough. | | | | | | o |
|---|---|---------------|--------------------|---------------------|----------------------|----------------------|---|
| | All ages. | Under 1 year. | 1 and under 5 yrs. | 5 and under 15 yrs. | 15 and under 45 yrs. | 45 and under 65 yrs. | |
| All causes (Certified and Uncertified). | 1651 | 156 | 28 | 17 | 159 | 390 | |
| Typhoid and Paratyphoid | — | — | — | — | — | — | |
| Fever | 1 | — | — | 1 | — | — | |
| Cerebro Spinal Fever ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | |
| Scarlet Fever | 13 | 5 | 8 | — | — | — | |
| Whooping Cough | — | — | — | — | — | — | |
| Diphtheria | — | — | — | — | — | — | |
| Tuberculosis of Respiratory | 82 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 43 | 30 | |
| System | 9 | — | 2 | 1 | 4 | 2 | |
| Other forms of Tuberculosis | 6 | — | — | — | 1 | 2 | |
| Syphilitic Diseases | 3 | — | — | — | — | — | |
| Influenza | 2 | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | |
| Measles | — | — | — | — | — | — | |
| Acute Poliomyelitis and | 1 | — | — | 1 | — | — | |
| Polioencephalitis | 2 | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | |
| Acute Infectious Encephalitis | — | — | — | — | — | — | |
| Cancer of Buccal Cavity, | 26 | — | — | — | — | 8 | |
| Oesophagus and Uterus... | — | — | — | — | — | — | |
| Cancer of Stomach and | 59 | — | — | — | 1 | 21 | |
| Duodenum | 22 | — | — | — | 7 | 10 | |
| Cancer of Breast | 156 | — | — | — | 17 | 59 | |
| Cancer of all other sites ... | 7 | — | — | — | 2 | 1 | |
| Diabetes | — | — | — | — | — | — | |
| Intracranial Haemorrhage | 141 | — | — | — | 3 | 34 | |
| Lesions | 452 | — | — | — | 13 | 88 | |
| Heart Disease | 71 | 1 | — | — | — | 17 | |
| Other circulatory Diseases... | 111 | 1 | — | — | 3 | 28 | |
| Bronchitis | 80 | 23 | 3 | — | 8 | 10 | |
| Pneumonia | 15 | — | — | — | 3 | 7 | |
| Other respiratory Diseases... | — | — | — | — | — | — | |
| Ulcer of Stomach or | 22 | — | — | — | 3 | 13 | |
| Duodenum | 32 | 31 | 1 | — | — | — | |
| Diarrhoea under 2 years ... | 3 | — | — | — | 2 | — | |
| Appendicitis | 38 | 4 | — | 4 | 3 | 8 | |
| Other Digestive Diseases ... | 41 | — | — | — | 4 | 17 | |
| Nephritis | 2 | — | — | — | 2 | — | |
| Puerperal Sepsis | 6 | — | — | — | 6 | — | |
| Other Maternal Causes ... | 35 | 35 | — | — | — | — | |
| Premature Birth | — | — | — | — | — | — | |
| Congenital Malformation, | 44 | 39 | 3 | 1 | 1 | — | |
| Birth Injury, etc. | 14 | — | — | — | 3 | 6 | |
| Suicide | 18 | — | 3 | 1 | 3 | 5 | |
| Road Traffic Accidents ... | 21 | 4 | — | 3 | 5 | 3 | |
| Other Violent Accidents ... | 116 | 8 | 5 | 4 | 21 | 20 | |
| All other Causes | — | — | — | — | — | — | |

| CAUSES OF DEATH | 1939 | | 1940 | | 1941 | | 1942 | | 1943 | | 1944 | | 1945 | | 1946 | | 1947 | | 1948 | |
|--------------------------------|------------|--------------|------------|--------------|------------|--------------|------------|--------------|------------|--------------|------------|--------------|------------|--------------|------------|--------------|------------|--------------|------------|--------------|
| | 1-4 wks | 1-12 mths | 1-4 wks | 1-12 mths | 1-4 wks | 1-12 mths | 1-4 wks | 1-12 mths | 1-4 wks | 1-12 mths | 1-4 wks | 1-12 mths | 1-4 wks | 1-12 mths | 1-4 wks | 1-12 mths | 1-4 wks | 1-12 mths | 1-4 wks | 1-12 mths |
| Measles | 3 | | 1 | | 2 | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | 1 | | 1 | |
| Whooping Cough | | | 3 | | 1 | | | | 2 | | 1 | | 3 | | 2 | | 3 | | 5 | |
| Diphtheria | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | |
| Influenza | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | 1 | | | |
| Erysipelas | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Tuberculous Meningitis | | | 1 | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | |
| Other Tuberculous diseases... | | | | | 1 | | | | | | 1 | | | | 1 | | | | | |
| Meningitis | 3 | | 1 | | 2 | | | | | | 1 | | 2 | | 1 | | 2 | | 1 | |
| Convulsions | 1 | | 1 | | 4 | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | 1 | | | |
| Laryngitis | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bronchitis | 1 | | 4 | | 5 | | | | | | 1 | | 1 | | 6 | | 1 | | 3 | |
| Pneumonia | 1 | | 4 | | 18 | | | | 4 | | 2 | | 2 | | 11 | | 2 | | 4 | |
| Diarrhoea and Enteritis | 14 | | 2 | | 3 | | | | 19 | | 1 | | 1 | | 3 | | 15 | | 4 | |
| Gastritis | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Syphilis | | | | | | | | | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Rickets | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Suffocation | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Injury at Birth | 7 | | | | 2 | | | | | | 4 | | 1 | | 2 | | 5 | | 2 | |
| Atelectasis | 6 | | 6 | | 2 | | | | 6 | | | | 3 | | 4 | | 12 | | 6 | |
| Congenital Malformations | 17 | | 9 | | 8 | | | | 11 | | 8 | | 8 | | 4 | | 3 | | 1 | |
| Premature Birth | 28 | | 12 | | 6 | | | | 7 | | 9 | | 7 | | 4 | | 24 | | 21 | |
| Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus | 2 | | 36 | | 3 | | | | 38 | | 46 | | 26 | | 41 | | 37 | | 35 | |
| Other causes | 3 | | 5 | | 7 | | | | 4 | | 3 | | 3 | | 11 | | 4 | | 5 | |
| Totals | 66 | 61 | 84 | 61 | 68 | 61 | 62 | 60 | 79 | 73 | 83 | 74 | 57 | 84 | 96 | 91 | 88 | 57 | 92 | 64 |
| Net Births | 2487 | | 2400 | | 2539 | | 2700 | | 2971 | | 3158 | | 2918 | | 3063 | | 3362 | | 3143 | |
| Infant Mortality Rate | 51 | | 60 | | 50 | | 46 | | 51 | | 50 | | 48 | | 61 | | 43 | | 49 | |

SECTION C.

NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE ACT.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

(a) Health Visiting.

Although it has not yet been possible to recruit Health Visitors up to establishment, the staffing position showed a slight improvement over that in 1947. At the end of the year the Health Visiting staff comprised one Superintendent Health Visitor, 8 Health Visitors employed full time and one Health Visitor employed part time. To make up the deficiency, five trained nurses were employed full time for clinic duties, one of the latter devoting herself entirely to the care of premature babies. The total number of effective visits paid by Health Visitors and Clinic Nurses during 1948 amounted to 21,962. Of this number 8091 were visits paid to children under the age of one year and 9943 were visits paid to toddlers. Other domiciliary visits included those made on account of the occurrence of Ophthalmia, of Diarrhoea and sickness, and of cases of Measles, Whooping Cough and Pneumonia. Both Measles and Whooping Cough were prevalent during the year; and the Health Visitors paid 710 visits to cases of Measles and 457 to cases of Whooping Cough.

(b) Treatment Centres and Clinics.

In October 1948 a new Welfare Centre was opened at Lowe Street to meet the requirements of mothers in that area. This Centre was originally built as an alternative Report & Control Centre under Civil Defence powers. Large windows were put in, a covered balcony and a pram shelter were added, and the interior re-arranged to provide a Doctor's room, waiting room,

weighing room, dispensary, etc. This makes the total number of Maternity and Child Welfare Centres in Wolverhampton up to seven at which 13 Infant and Toddler Clinics, 13 Ante-natal Clinics, one Post-natal Clinic and one Family Planning Clinic are held each week.

During the whole of 1948, 559 child welfare sessions were held in these seven centres. Of this number 473 were devoted to babies and 86 were allocated to toddlers. In addition 69 sessions were held at the various centres for the purpose of immunisation against Diphtheria. The new cases registered at the various clinics during the year amounted to 1,703, and the total number of attendances was 17,989. The average attendance per session at the various clinics varied between 27 and 34.

(c) Ante-natal Care.

There were 438 sessions for expectant mothers held at the seven welfare centres. The total number of new cases attending for the first time amounted to 1,514, and the total attendances to 9,187. As the number of confinements taking place in the Borough was 3,845, approximately 40% of all mothers attended the Ante-natal Clinics provided by the Local Authority, and the average number of attendances per patient was approximately six.

(d) Post-natal Clinic.

This special clinic was established for the first time at the Lowe Street Centre in October 1948. In spite of a considerable amount of propaganda, the women of Wolverhampton do not yet fully appreciate the value of post-natal examinations and their importance for observing any deviations from the normal, in order to avoid much ill-health which falls to the lot of mothers in later years. Apart from the post-natal examinations by Medical Practitioners under contract with the Local Executive Council, 28 new cases attended the Corporation's Post-natal Clinic and 32 attendances were registered.

(e) Family Planning Clinic.

This Clinic was held at weekly intervals throughout the year. There were 104 women referred for advice on medical grounds, and a total of 334 attendances were paid.

(f) Maternal Mortality.

During the year there were six maternal deaths giving a maternal mortality rate of 1.5 per thousand births. Of these cases, five occurred in Hospital and one at home. In no case was death due to Puerperal Sepsis. The certified causes of death in the six cases were as follows :

- | | |
|------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. Pulmonary Embolism. | 4. Placenta Praevia. |
| 2. Eclampsia. | 5. Toxaemia of Pregnancy. |
| 3. Obstetric Shock. | 6. Uraemia. |

(g) Day Nurseries.

In October 1948, work commenced on the proposed alterations at the Woodlands Day Nursery, with the object of providing better accommodation for the staff, improved sanitary arrangements, a bigger kitchen and a large nursery ward with balcony attached for babies. While these alterations have been in progress, the Nursery has remained open and the staff have cheerfully carried on with their work in the face of many difficulties. The alterations will not increase the number of places at the Woodlands Day Nursery, which remains at 75. Birmingham Road Day Nursery accommodates 40 children.

The following table gives a record of the attendances at the two Nurseries during the year :

| | Woodlands. | Birmingham Rd. |
|-------------------------------|------------|----------------|
| Days Open during Year : | 251 | 251 |
| Attendances : under 2 years : | 3,864 | 2,592 |
| Attendances : 2 to 5 years : | 12,400 | 5,275 |
| Average daily attendance : | | |
| under 2 years : | 15.18 | 10.19 |
| Average daily attendance : | | |
| over 2 years : | 44.93 | 20.71 |

Immunisation against Diphtheria and Whooping Cough continued to be carried out in both Nurseries. The number of children immunised was as follows :

| | Woodlands. | Birmingham Rd. |
|----------------------------------|------------|----------------|
| Diphtheria Immunisation : | 22 | 10 |
| Whooping Cough Immunisation : | 21 | 9 |

Infectious disease occurred as follows in the two Day Nurseries during the 12 months :

| | Woodlands. | Birmingham Rd. |
|----------------|------------------|----------------|
| | Number of Cases. | |
| Chicken Pox | 4 | 1 |
| Measles | 33 | 12 |
| Rubella | 10 | 3 |
| Mumps | 1 | 3 |
| Whooping Cough | 2 | 3 |
| Scarlet Fever | Nil. | 1 |

The training of Nursery Students in conjunction with the Education Department continued, and once again the numbers of candidates were so large that two separate courses were held. The period of training extends over two years, and the Day Nursery Students spend nine months of this time in Nursery Classes or Nursery Schools, and the Students taking up Nursery School work spend nine months of their training in practical work in Day Nurseries in order to gain experience in dealing with children in the lower age groups.

(h) Premature Babies.

The year 1948 showed a slight falling off in the birth rate and a corresponding reduction in the number of premature babies born. The total was 166 as compared with 219 in 1947. Seventy-three of these premature births took place at home and 93 in hospitals and institutions. Nine of the babies born at home were subsequently transferred to hospital, whilst the remaining 64 were nursed at home and the mothers received the

advice and assistance of the special premature baby Nurse on the Corporation staff. Her duties also included visiting the premature babies who had been born in hospital, after they had been transferred to their homes.

The weights of the babies born at home were as follows :

| | |
|-------------------------|----|
| Under 3 pounds | 4 |
| Between 3 and 4 pounds | 8 |
| Between 4 and 5 pounds | 13 |
| Between 5 and 5½ pounds | 48 |

Five of these babies died within 24 hours and 8 died within the first 4 weeks. Of the 102 premature babies nursed in hospital 8 died during the first 24 hours and 17 within the first 4 weeks. In all, 881 visits were paid by the special Nurse to premature babies born at home and 384 visits were paid to babies after leaving the nursing home or hospital. Apart from notified premature births, the Nurse also attends weakly infants requiring special care in any part of the town. Cots, hot water bottles, and special feeding appliances are supplied on loan by the Health Department for any cases in which they are required.

(i) Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

Twenty-one cases were notified, including 2 not normally resident in the Borough. Sixteen of the cases were treated in hospital, 9 as in-patients and 7 as out-patients, and 5 were treated at home. No permanent defect of vision was reported in any case.

(j) Orthopaedic Clinic.

The joint Orthopaedic Clinic for children under 5 and school children continues to be held at Ward Street Centre with branch sessions once a week at Low Hill and at Penn. The Staff consists of one whole time and one part time Physiotherapist and one part time Clerk, and is under the direction of the Consulting Orthopaedic Surgeon, who visits once a week. The number of new cases under the age of five years treated in 1948 was 119 and they made a total of 1,743 attendances.

(k) Care of the Unmarried Mother and the Illegitimate Child.

During the year 1948 there were 56 applications received by, or on behalf of, mothers and illegitimate children. There were 32 cases still under review from 1947. There are recorded 794 visits or interviews with applicants or others on their behalf. In addition to this there were many interviews and contacts made with other Workers, Matrons of Hospitals and other institutions, employers and adoptive parents. Each applicant received help and advice according to her need. Arrangements were made for some for employment during pregnancy, or convalescence after confinement. Some of the babies were placed in Residential Nurseries temporarily. 14 mothers received care in Moral Welfare Homes. Adoptions were arranged for 24 babies. 3 mothers were transferred to other areas. One mother had a still born baby.

(l) Infant Life Protection.

During the first six months of 1948, 16 babies were under supervision in 16 foster homes. During this period two returned to parents or near relatives, one removed with the foster mother to another area and one child reached the age of nine years. On July 5th, 12 were under supervision in 12 foster homes. All records of any present or previous foster children were handed to the Children's Officer at the beginning of July.

(m) Adoption Orders.

Between January and August 1948, 30 investigations were made and homes visited prior to the hearing of the application for the Adoption Order. An Order was made in each case. From August the Children's Officer was appointed guardian ad litem.

(n) Dental Treatment.

Prior to July 5th, 1948, expectant and nursing mothers requiring dental treatment had been referred to the Out-patient Dental Department of the Women's Hospital, which was run jointly by the Corporation and the Hospital Authority. The

teeth of most of the patients referred to this Clinic were too bad for any conservative measures and the bulk of the work consisted of extractions.

Women recommended for dentures were referred to the surgeries of the Honorary Dental Surgeons who provided permanent sets and sent the bill in to the Corporation. The mothers were assessed to reimburse the Corporation for these dentures in accordance with their means.

Under the scheme submitted to the Minister under Section 22 of the National Health Service Act, priority dental treatment was to be provided (a) by an expansion of the School Dental Service, and (b) by employing private Dental Practitioners on a case or sessional basis. In actual fact, the local Dental Practitioners were far too busy with their own patients to be able to accept any work for the Local Authority, and the School Dental Service suffered such a serious diminution in its Officers that it was quite unable to maintain proper dental care for school children, much less to take on other classes of patients. The Education Committee's approved establishment of School Dental Surgeons was four, and it was proposed to increase this number to five in order to cater for the new priority class. However, owing to resignations from the service, the total number of Dental Surgeons on the staff of the Authority at the end of 1948 had been reduced to two only.

As a temporary measure, the arrangements in force before the "appointed day" have been continued, and mothers and children in the priority class can still be referred to the Dental Clinic at the Women's Hospital, which is held on Thursday afternoons. For artificial dentures they have to avail themselves of the general dental arrangements under the National Health Service Act.

TABLE V.

MATERNITY & CHILD WELFARE CENTRES.

25

| | Ward St. | Lea Rd. | Park Lane | Stafford St. | Ford- Houses | Penn | Lowe St. | Totals |
|---|-------------|------------|--------------|-----------------|-----------------|------|-------------|--------|
| INFANTS. | | | | | | | | |
| No. of sessions ... | 62 | 129 | 99 | 107 | 87 | 63 | 12 | 559 |
| New cases under 1 year ... | 236 | 371 | 273 | 242 | 194 | 184 | 43 | 1543 |
| New cases over 1 year ... | 24 | 43 | 28 | 5 | 32 | 21 | 7 | 160 |
| Attendances under 1 year ... | 1448 | 3444 | 2394 | 2561 | 1838 | 1736 | 325 | 13746 |
| Attendances over 1 year ... | 340 | 932 | 390 | 472 | 417 | 473 | 49 | 3073 |
| Total Attendances ... | 1788 | 4376 | 3284 | 3633 | 2356 | 2179 | 374 | 17989 |
| Average Attendances per Session ... | 28 | 34 | 33 | 34 | 27 | 34 | 31 | — |
| EXPECTANT MOTHERS. | | | | | | | | |
| No. of sessions ... | 101 | 104 | 99 | 50 | 60 | 12 | 12 | 438 |
| New cases ... | 265 | 395 | 387 | 236 | 196 | 15 | 20 | 1514 |
| Total Attendances ... | 1560 | 2841 | 2087 | 1191 | 1325 | 78 | 105 | 9187 |
| Average Attendances per session ... | 15 | 27 | 21 | 23 | 22 | 6 | 8 | |
| RELIEF SESSION. (Held by Supervisor of Midwives). | | | | | | | | |
| No. of sessions ... | | | 51 | 48 | | | | 99 |
| Total Attendances ... | | | 558 | 689 | | | | 1247 |
| Average Attendance per session ... | | | 10 | 14 | | | | |

TABLE VI.

DAY NURSERIES.
(Mean monthly attendances)

| NURSERY. | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sep. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. |
|--|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Woodlands Day Nursery. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No. of children on register ... | 77 | 76 | 74 | 81 | 78 | 77 | 79 | 78 | 75 | 75 | 73 | 75 |
| Attendances under two years ... | 338 | 336 | 260 | 345 | 302 | 376 | 356 | 232 | 405 | 338 | 326 | 250 |
| Attendances 2 - 5 years ... | 1025 | 1016 | 643 | 1101 | 988 | 1089 | 1056 | 660 | 993 | 959 | 998 | 872 |
| Average Daily Attendance under 2 years ... | 15.36 | 16.8 | 12.4 | 15.68 | 15.92 | 17.09 | 16.18 | 11.6 | 18.40 | 16.1 | 14.81 | 11.91 |
| Average Daily Attendance 2 - 5 years ... | 46.6 | 50.8 | 30.65 | 50.04 | 52.00 | 49.5 | 48.00 | 33.00 | 45.13 | 46.66 | 45.36 | 41.52 |
| Marston Road Day Nursery, Birmingham Road | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No. of children on register ... | 43 | 43 | 41 | 39 | 38 | 38 | 35 | 36 | 41 | 39 | 42 | 41 |
| Attendances under 2 years ... | 279 | 240 | 261 | 308 | 179 | 199 | 180 | 144 | 210 | 221 | 212 | 159 |
| Attendances 2 - 5 years ... | 599 | 452 | 357 | 361 | 346 | 313 | 546 | 287 | 470 | 525 | 530 | 487 |
| Average Daily Attendance under 2 years ... | 12.68 | 12.05 | 12.45 | 14.00 | 9.46 | 9.04 | 8.18 | 7.2 | 9.54 | 10.52 | 9.63 | 7.60 |
| Average Daily Attendance — 2 - 5 years ... | 27.22 | 22.6 | 17.05 | 16.40 | 18.23 | 14.22 | 24.81 | 14.34 | 21.36 | 25.00 | 24.1 | 23.21 |

MIDWIFERY.

Notifications of intention to practise as Midwives in Wolverhampton during 1948 were received as follows :

| | |
|---|-------|
| Trained Midwives working in Institutions | 38 |
| Municipal Midwives whole time | 21 |
| " " part time | 2 |
| Trained Midwives working independently | 5 |
| | <hr/> |
| Total | 66 |
| | <hr/> |

| | |
|--|---|
| Number of Midwives in District with Gas and Air Analgesia Certificate | 9 |
| Number of Midwives trained this year | 5 |
| Number of Midwives who attended Post-Graduate Course | 2 |

In January 1948, 14 whole time and one part time Midwife were all that could be obtained for employment by the Local Authority, but this number increased gradually until 21 whole time and 2 part time Midwives were employed. The Non-medical Supervisor of Midwives herself acts as relief Midwife when necessary, and it was very largely by her efforts in this way that the service managed to carry on during the early part of the year without breaking down.

In 1948, Municipal Midwives attended 1,509 women in confinement, and the total number of visits paid was 26,927. The mean number of confinements per Midwife was 84.

The Supervisor of Midwives continued to exercise supervision over the conduct and methods of practice of all Midwives in the area. No action became necessary by the Local Supervising Authority under Section 8 of the Midwives Act, 1902.

It was possible to release two Midwives for the course of training prescribed to promote competence in inducing gas and air analgesia. In September two sets of apparatus for inducing

gas and air were purchased and put into use. There are now 9 Midwives in domiciliary practice who possess their Gas and Air Certificate, and others are being trained as quickly as possible.

In addition there are 12 independent Maternity Nurses operating within the Borough.

Health Visiting (see page 18).

HOME NURSING.

On the "appointed day" the Wolverhampton Corporation took over the work of the three Voluntary Associations which had previously been responsible for the home nursing of the sick in the town. These comprised 5 Nurses working at a hostel in the middle of Wolverhampton previously attached to the Royal Hospital, 2 Nurses previously employed by the Bushbury and Low Hill District Nursing Association, and one Nurse previously employed by the Heath Town District Nursing Association. A whole time Supervisor of District Nurses was appointed and took up her duties on 1st November 1948.

The work of this District Nursing Service has continued in much the same way as before July 5th, 1948, but they are all now controlled by the Supervisor from the central establishment, instead of being independent units as formerly.

Included in the scheme submitted by the Wolverhampton Corporation for carrying out their duties under Section 25 of the Act were proposals for taking over from the Royal Hospital the freehold properties Nos. 1, 3 and 5 Bath Road, together with various fixtures, fittings and furnishings. On the "appointed day" No. 1 Bath Road was still being used as an Annexe to the Women's Hospital, and the Hospital Management Committee had not been able to vacate it by the end of the year as they had no other place to which to transfer their cases. In consequence of this, it has not yet been possible to proceed with the Corporation's plan for adapting the whole of the premises for use as a hostel with residential and office accommodation for the Supervisor of District Nurses.

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION.

Vaccination.

Most of the Vaccination against Smallpox carried out since July 5th has been undertaken by private Medical Practitioners. Infantile vaccinations are also performed on request at the various Infant Welfare Centres throughout the town.

The total number of successful vaccination certificates received during the second six months of 1948 was 247, comprising 228 primary vaccinations and 19 re-vaccinations.

Immunisation against Diphtheria.

(See Table VII)

| | |
|-------------------------------|-------|
| Children 0—15 fully immunised | 1,785 |
| Reinforcing immunisation | 100 |
| | <hr/> |
| Total | 1,885 |
| | <hr/> |

1,500 children under the age of 5 years were immunised i.e. 84% of the children immunised were in the age most susceptible to Diphtheria.

Of the above primary immunisations 582 were carried out by the patients' own Doctor and 1,203 at clinics and Welfare Centres.

The estimated percentage of the mid-year child population immunised against Diphtheria is :

| | Population. |
|--------------------------------------|-------------|
| (a) 36% of children under 5 years | 14,390 |
| (b) 72.7% of children age 5—15 years | 22,551 |

Excluding the new born who are not immunised until 9—12 months of age, the estimated percentage of children immunised under the age of 5 years is 46%.

21,597 of the total child population of 36,941 have been protected against diphtheria.

TABLE VII.

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION TO END OF 1948

30

| Age at date of Inoculation | 1935 | 1936 | 1937 | 1938 | 1939 | 1940 | 1941 | 1942 | 1943 | 1944 | 1945 | 1946 | 1947 | 1948 | Total |
|-------------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|--------------------------------------|
| Under one year | 2 | — | 1 | 3 | 6 | 4 | 15 | 18 | 29 | 26 | 33 | 10 | 21 | 98 | Under five years — 5,192 |
| 1-2 years .. | 7 | 8 | 19 | 125 | 156 | 86 | 437 | 780 | 916 | 889 | 998 | 904 | 950 | 972 | |
| 2-3 „ .. | — | 15 | 51 | 106 | 175 | 135 | 479 | 309 | 293 | 232 | 308 | 468 | 210 | 296 | |
| 3-4 „ .. | — | — | 31 | 130 | 145 | 93 | 330 | 443 | 216 | 73 | 97 | 268 | 72 | 73 | |
| 4-5 „ .. | — | — | — | 150 | 228 | 71 | 339 | 418 | 264 | 82 | 69 | 265 | 41 | 71 | |
| 5-6 „ .. | — | — | — | — | 578 | 469 | 518 | 531 | 285 | 157 | 101 | 248 | 172 | 104 | 5-10 years — 8,418 |
| 6-7 „ .. | — | — | — | — | — | 413 | 437 | 328 | 192 | 160 | 68 | 263 | 126 | 72 | |
| 7-8 „ .. | — | — | — | — | — | — | 151 | 199 | 103 | 61 | 21 | 216 | 98 | 39 | |
| 8-9 „ .. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 93 | 126 | 39 | 20 | 88 | 17 | 16 | |
| 9-10 „ .. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 77 | 44 | 15 | 73 | 14 | 12 | |
| 10-11 „ .. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 27 | 10 | 56 | 8 | 17 | 10-15 years — 7,987 |
| 11-12 „ .. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 14 | 30 | 5 | 6 | |
| 12-13 „ .. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 17 | 3 | 1 | |
| 13-14 „ .. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | 11 | |
| 14-15 „ .. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 7 | |
| TOTALS | 9 | 23 | 102 | 514 | 1288 | 1271 | 2706 | 3209 | 2501 | 1790 | 1754 | 2906 | 1739 | 1785 | 21,597 |

AMBULANCE SERVICE.

In July 1945 a centralised Ambulance Service was initiated under the control of the Health Committee to deal with all ambulance work in the town other than that provided by Works ambulances and by the Royal Hospital. On April 1st 1948, this Ambulance Service was merged with the Fire Brigade, and the Council's functions for the combined Service were delegated to a newly formed Fire and Ambulance Committee. As regards the Ambulance Service, this delegation was subject to the retention by the Health Committee of a general interest in, and ultimate responsibility for it, the Chief Fire and Ambulance Officer being responsible to the Fire & Ambulance Committee for the day to day operation of the Service and to the Health Committee for its general adequacy and efficiency. Further co-ordination was obtained through the method of constitution of the new Fire & Ambulance Committee which contained equal numbers of representatives of the Health Committee and the Watch Committee.

The ambulance vehicles in commission on April 1st 1948 comprised 9 ambulances and 3 sitting-case cars. With two exceptions, these were all ex-civil defence vehicles with only a very limited period of useful service. By the end of the year, 3 new ambulances and 2 more sitting-case cars had been secured, bringing the the fleet up to the establishment approved by the Minister of Health.

Table VIII on page 32 shows the increasing demand made on the Service from July 1948.

Summary of Ambulance Calls.

TABLE VIII.

| Within the Borough | | | | | | | | | | Mutual Aid | | | | | | |
|--------------------|-----|-----|----|----|-----|-----|------|------|------|------------|-------------|----------|---------------|-------|-------------------|-------------|
| | | | | | | | | | | Accidents | Emergencies | Removals | Sitting Cases | Total | Ambulance Mileage | Car Mileage |
| | | | | | | | | | | Accidents | Emergencies | Removals | Sitting Cases | Total | Ambulance Mileage | Car Mileage |
| 1948. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| July | ... | ... | 45 | 10 | 358 | 215 | 628 | 3260 | 2415 | 3 | — | 27 | 11 | 41 | 241 | 81 |
| August | ... | ... | 50 | 25 | 396 | 350 | 821 | 3677 | 2554 | 6 | 2 | 6 | 8 | 22 | 104 | 32 |
| September | ... | ... | 60 | 19 | 399 | 484 | 962 | 3693 | 3725 | 10 | 2 | 5 | 1 | 18 | 154 | 10 |
| October | ... | ... | 41 | 17 | 555 | 611 | 1224 | 4436 | 4135 | 9 | — | 3 | 1 | 13 | 112 | 13 |
| November | ... | ... | 36 | 21 | 615 | 695 | 1367 | 5222 | 4455 | 6 | — | 20 | 50 | 76 | 225 | 565 |
| December | ... | ... | 45 | 28 | 859 | 544 | 1476 | 5731 | 3656 | 2 | 1 | 23 | 9 | 35 | 317 | 89 |
| | | | | | | | | | | 36 | 5 | 84 | 80 | 205 | 1153 | 790 |

PREVENTION OF ILLNESS, CARE AND AFTER-CARE.

On July 5th the care and after-care of Tuberculous persons in the town was transferred from the Staffordshire, Wolverhampton and Dudley Joint Board for Tuberculosis, to the Wolverhampton Local Health Authority. Pending the appointment of a woman After-care Officer, the follow up and home visitation of notified cases of Tuberculosis was assigned to one of the two male Authorised Officers. His recommendations for assistance to deserving cases were reviewed by the Medical Services Sub-committee of the Health Committee. He also worked in close liaison with the Chest Physician at the Tuberculosis Dispensary.

Proposals were put forward for the services of the Chest Physician in charge of the Dispensary to be made available to the Local Health Authority as well as to the Regional Board, in order that the former might obtain the benefit of his advice in their preventive and after-care work. Similar proposals were submitted by the Staffordshire County Council for a claim for a nominal 1/11th of the time of the Consultant. These proposals were still under consideration at the end of 1948.

HEALTH PROPAGANDA.

The year 1948 marked the centenary of Wolverhampton's Charter of Incorporation. Among other functions arranged to celebrate this memorable event it was decided to hold a Civic Exhibition at which the activities of each of the various Corporation Departments would be graphically illustrated. It so happened that the Ministry of Health had been staging a Public Health Centenary Exhibition in London during the spring of 1948, and had agreed that the travelling sections of it should be made available to certain Local Authorities up and down the country. Arrangements were therefore made to combine this particular section of the Ministry Exhibition with a certain amount of local material.

The main Civic Hall was given over to stands arranged by other Corporation Departments, whilst the Wulfrun Hall was set aside for the Health Exhibit and for film displays, including a large number of health propaganda films. The Exhibition was open from September 18th to 25th, during which time it was estimated that 12,000 people passed through. The actual arrangements of the Health Section were as follows :

Section 1. Progress of public health services for 100 years.

Section 2. Determine your expectation of life. Statistical comparisons.

From the 1948 Public Health Centenary Exhibition, Marble Arch, London.

Stand A. Model of a living room of the 1840's.

Section 3. Local Health Services of Today.

Charts depicting present day services.

Stand B.

Premature Baby.

Equipment for the home. Services of a special nurse. Hospital-type incubator from America.

Stand C.

Day Nursery.

Part of Day Nursery with equipment.

Stand D.

Immunisation.

Models depicting protective inoculation.

Stand E.

Blood Transfusion.

Have your blood group identified by the National Blood Transfusion Service.

On the Stage.

Ministry of Health Films.

In addition to the Exhibition, continuous propaganda was carried out in favour of Vaccination, Diphtheria Immunisation,

the prevention of Measles and Whooping Cough, etc. There were the usual poster displays in the streets, on stands formerly belonging to the Empire Marketing Board, the material being supplied by the Central Council for Health Education. With the co-operation of the Organiser of Civic Restaurants, Miss M. C. Greggains, a special popular lecture was arranged for her staff on Food Hygiene, which was extremely well attended.

HOME HELPS.

In accordance with the proposals submitted by the Authority under Section 29 of the National Health Service Act, a whole time Organiser was appointed in the summer of 1948 and was sent to a special training course for Home Help Organisers before taking up her official duties with the Corporation. Miss Saunders initiated the Domestic Help Service on an entirely new basis as from October 1st 1948, and has since made steady progress in developing and organising the scheme.

Not only has it been necessary to recruit women for the service, but it has also been necessary to create an increased demand for the service. All this has taken time, and the record at the end of December 1948, after only three months working, does not give a proper picture of what has been done in such a short period. It is proposed to supply whole time Home Helps with an attractive indoor uniform and also to give them little enamel badges to wear to indicate their calling. Both part-time and whole-time Home Helps are being recruited, the latter being employed at our Day Nurseries and other Corporation premises when they are not out on a case.

During the whole of 1948, the number of cases assisted was as follows :

| | |
|-----------------|-------|
| Maternity cases | 42 |
| Acute illness | 8 |
| Chronic illness | 2 |
| | <hr/> |
| Total | 52 |
| | <hr/> |

The Home Help Organiser paid 84 visits to homes in connection with the service during the period October 1st to December 31st 1948.

MENTAL HEALTH.

(i) ADMINISTRATION.

(a) Constitutions and Meetings of Mental Health Sub-Committee.

The Health /Mental Treatment Sub-Committee meets monthly.

(b) Number and Qualifications of Staff Employed in the Mental Health Service.

The staff of the Mental Welfare Department consists of a Mental Welfare Officer who is in charge of Mental Deficiency and who also acts as an Authorised Officer ; two Authorised Officers who are responsible for cases under the Lunacy and Mental Treatment Acts, and cases dealt with under Section 28 of the National Service Act, 1946, also Tuberculosis After Care. Occupation Centre Staff consists of a Supervisor and two Assistants. The clerical work of the Department is undertaken by one full time Shorthand-Typist/Clerical Assistant. A Register of Mental Defectives and Legal Records is kept in the Town Clerk's Department and part time clerical assistance is given by this Department.

(c) Co-ordination with Regional Hospital Boards and Hospital Management Committees.

Since the 5th July 1948, the Midland Regional Hospital Board have been responsible for the allocation of Institution vacancies for Mental Defectives. Up to the 31st December, 1948, one vacancy was allocated at Monyhull Hall and two patients were placed on the Urgent Waiting List.

Patients on Licence from Institutions are visited regularly and Progress Reports, etc., are sent to the respective Hospital Management Committees. The Authorised Officers carry out the after-care and supervision of the patients on trial or on licence from Mental Hospitals when requested to do so by the Mental Hospital Management Committees.

(d) Duties Delegated to Voluntary Associations.

None.

(e) **Whether Arrangements have been Initiated for the Training of Mental Health Workers.**

The Staff of the Mental Welfare Department have not, as yet, attended any of the short courses organised for Mental Health Workers. Each member of the staff, however, is conversant with the whole of the work under the Mental Deficiency Acts and the Lunacy Acts.

(ii) **ACCOUNT OF WORK UNDERTAKEN IN THE COMMUNITY.**

(a) **Under Section 28a National Health Service Act 1946. Prevention, Care and After Care.**

| | Male. | Female. | Total |
|--|-------|---------|-------|
| Patients discharged from Mental Hospitals and visited periodically | 16 | 8 | 24 |

(b) **Under the Lunacy and Mental Treatment Acts 1890-1930 by Duly Authorised Officers.**

| | | | |
|---|----|----|----|
| 3-Day orders issued by Duly Authorised Officers | 23 | 24 | 47 |
| Certified under Lunacy Act and admitted to Mental Hospitals | 13 | 11 | 24 |
| Voluntary Patients admitted to Mental Hospitals | 7 | 4 | 11 |

(c) **Under Mental Deficiency Acts 1913-1938.**

(i) **Ascertainments :**

Number of Defectives Notified to the Local Health Authority during 1948 under Section 57, Education Act 1946.

| | Male. | Female. | Total |
|---|----------|---------|----------|
| Section 57 Sub-section 3 | 7 | 3 | 10 |
| Section 57 Sub-section 5 | 2 | 2 | 4 |
| Other Cases ("subject to be dealt with") | 1 | 3 | 4 |
| Other Cases not at present "subject to be dealt with", etc. | 3 | 1 | 4 |
| | <hr/> 13 | <hr/> 9 | <hr/> 22 |

(ia) Number of Cases awaiting Vacancies in Institutions at 31.12.48.

| | | | |
|------------------------------------|----|---|----|
| Awaiting Vacancies in Institutions | 10 | 3 | 13 |
|------------------------------------|----|---|----|

(Of these one female and two males are at present in Institutions as to a "place of safety").

(ii) Guardianship and Supervision.

| | | | |
|---|----|----|----|
| Under Guardianship at 31.12.48 | 18 | 28 | 46 |
| Guardianship (on Licence to Institutions) | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| | 19 | 30 | 49 |

| | | | |
|---------------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|
| On Licence from Institutions 31.12.48 | 15 | 10 | 25 |
| Statutory Supervision | 126 | 108 | 234 |
| Voluntary Supervision | 53 | 35 | 88 |

(iii) Training.

New Occupation Centre Premises at 61, Waterloo Road, were opened in March 1948 and there are 46 children in regular attendance. These include mentally defective children from the age of 5 to 16 years, plus three girls over the age of 16. The Centre is open from 9.30 a.m. to 3.30 p.m. five days each week and the children receive free milk and school meals. Free meals are supplied in necessitous cases. Training includes hygiene, eurythmics and physical training, speech training, general knowledge, and arts and crafts.

(iii) **AMBULANCE SERVICES.** See page 31.

CARE OF THE AGED AND INFIRM.

Several persons were referred to the Health Department during the second half of the year as being suitable for action under Section 47 of the National Assistance Act 1948. Certain of these cases did not appear to come within the category at all, and one or two others were persuaded to enter a Home voluntarily.

One woman aged 89 was reported as being infirm and living in insanitary conditions. Upon investigation it was found that she was unable to look after herself and that she refused to allow her relatives to give her proper attention, and that the premises in which she lived were filthy and verminous. The Medical Officer of Health issued a certificate in accordance with section 47 (2) of the Act. The case was heard by the Magistrates on November 8th and an Order was made authorising the removal of the old lady to a Home, provided under Part 3 of the Act, on November 9th. On November 13th she was transferred to New Cross Hospital on medical advice, and she was still there at the end of the year. *

* This patient died in the Hospital on March 23rd, 1948.

SECTION D.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

(1) **Meteorology.** (Table X page 59).

The chief features of 1948 were a mild winter and a cool summer. The total rainfall for the year was 32.6 inches or 5 inches more than the mean. January, August and December were the wettest months, the total amount of precipitation in August being just short of six inches. There was one hot spell of about 10 days duration at the end of July, but August was a relatively cool month. Sharp frost occurred on the 21st February and again on December 22nd, and there were slight falls of snow in February.

(2) **Water Supply.**

Samples of water were taken regularly in connection with the Corporation's supply, each sample being submitted for chemical and bacteriological analysis. During the year the Health Department submitted 38 samples for chemical analysis and 39 for bacteriological analysis. These samples were additional to the routine sampling carried out by the Wolverhampton Corporation Water Undertaking. During the entire year the water supplies have been satisfactory in quantity and quality.

The following is a summary of the bacteriological examinations of water (after treatment where necessary) sampled at the sources of supply or in the course of distribution.

| Total Taken. | Number of Samples. | | | |
|-----------------|---|----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| | Containing presumptive B.Coli-aerogenes per 100 c.c. | | | |
| | Nil Organisms. | 1 to 2 Organisms. | 3 to 10 Organisms. | Over 10 Organisms. |
| 415 | 372 | 28 | 8 | 7 |

Of the 43 organisms detected, none was found to be of the faecal coli Type I.

In addition to the above, 105 analyses were made of water at the source of supply before treatment, and 6 samples from

reservoirs. There were 36 chemical analyses made of water going into supply and from the distribution system, and 11 chemical analyses of raw water before treatment. The Wolverhampton water supply has no plumbo-solvent action. Subsequent to treatment when necessary at the Supply Works there has been no known contamination of the water going into supply.

A typical result of chemical analysis of the water in supply is as follows :

PARTS PER MILLION.

| | | | |
|-----------------------------|------|--------------|-----------------------------|
| Free and Saline Ammonia | 0.0 | Appearance : | Clear, few small particles. |
| Albuminoid Ammonia | 0.0 | Hardness : | Temporary 148 |
| Chlorine in Chlorides ... | 38 | | Permanent 88 |
| Nitrogen and Nitrates, etc. | 2.2 | | Total 236 |
| Oxygen absorbed ... | 0.02 | Nitrite | Absent |
| Total solids ... | 350 | pH value | 7.3 |

The proportion of dwelling houses supplied from stand-pipes in the Borough is not known. Water mains have been extended during the year for a distance of approximately 6,450 yards within the Corporation's area of supply.

There were 236 cases of waste of water from defective water fittings referred to the Water Engineer. One house was provided with proper water supply inside the house. One sample of well water was taken during the year and submitted for chemical analysis and bacteriological examination. This sample was reported as satisfactory.

(3) Sanitary Conveniences.

The following is a table showing the additional sanitary conveniences provided during 1948, excluding conversions :

| Class of Water Supply. | WATER CLOSETS. | | Totals. | URINALS. | | Totals. |
|------------------------|----------------|---------------------|---------|----------------|---------------------|---------|
| | New Buildings. | Existing Buildings. | | New Buildings. | Existing Buildings. | |
| Unmetered | 1,542 | 46 | 1,588 | 8 | 3 | 11 |
| Metered .. | 23 | 3 | 26 | 7 | 3 | 10 |
| Totals | 1,565 | 49 | 1,614 | 15 | 6 | 21 |

It should be noted that the figure 1,542 W.C.'s fixed in new buildings on unmetered supplies includes 326 W.C.'s fixed in temporary bungalows at the Willenhall Road and Bushbury Sites. Also it should be noted that practically all the new Council houses are provided with two W.C.'s.

During 1948, 4 privies and 24 trough closets were converted to wash down conveniences.

(4) Nuisances.

Apart from the notices served under the various statutory clauses giving powers to require particular amenities, 1,856 premises were reported to the Committee during the year, preparatory to the service of formal notices requiring abatement of nuisances.

(5) Paving of Yards and Passages.

Action under Section 56 of the Public Health Act 1936, with respect to the paving of yards and passages has produced the following results :

| No. of Notices Served. | | No. of Houses Concerned. | Yards or Passages Paved. | | | | Totals. | |
|------------------------|------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|-----------|---------|-----------|---------|-------|
| Informal. | Statutory. | | Private. | | Common. | | Yards. | Passa |
| | | | Yards. | Passages. | Yards. | Passages. | | |
| 6 | 2 | 29. | 15 | 13 | -- | 1 | 15 | 14 |

(6) Public Swimming Baths.

Six samples of water were taken from the Municipal Baths during the year. All were satisfactory.

(7) Hairdressers' Premises.

During the year 9 applications for registration were received, and the premises concerned were subsequently registered. The total number of premises on the register at December 31st 1948 was 222.

(8) Slaughterhouses.

The only licence issued and renewed annually is in respect of premises erected within the Borough 18 years ago by a firm of manufacturing Pork Butchers who originally owned a

private slaughterhouse. The premises also comprise a modern factory for bacon curing and the whole are maintained in very good condition.

(9) Rats and Mice Destruction.

At the beginning of the year, the destruction of rats and mice was continued in accordance with the Private Dwellings Special Scheme, which was completed by the 31st March, 1948. The Council then accepted the offer of interim grant-aid from the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries (Infestation Control Division) as indicated in their Local Authority Circular N.S. No. 19, in respect of the financial year ending 31st March, 1949. The grant was a consolidated one of 50% of the approved net expenditure incurred by each Local Authority (other than on agricultural property). Of course, the availability of the grant depended on compliance with certain conditions, which were similar to those laid down in the Private Dwellings Special Scheme. However, under the new Regulations, it was left to the Local Authority to determine its position in relation to charging occupiers for treatment of infestation at private dwellings, and the Council decided to regard such treatment as a public health service and to make no charge therefor. This decision resulted in continued co-operation from occupiers of the premises. Again, under the new scheme, all Local Authority premises ranked for grant-aid of 50% of expenditure incurred in their treatment, and during the year the various properties, such as sewage disposal works, refuse tips, markets, abattoir, civic restaurants, schools, etc., coming within the jurisdiction of the Local Authority, were treated whenever necessary. The approved action was taken to deal with rats in sewers, at six-monthly intervals. As previously, grant-aid was not available in respect of expenditure incurred on treatment of infestation at commercial or industrial premises, other than premises occupied by the Local Authority, and such expenditure was fully re-imbursed. The method employed in the destruction of rats and mice was chiefly confined to the use of poison after preliminary pre-baiting. Traps and Dak Rat-lime were used with success on occasions, while the use of ferrets proved very valuable in certain circumstances.

SUMMARY, 1948.

| | No. of Premises Visited. | Total No. of Visits Paid. | BY POISON BAIT. | | No. Killed by Traps. | No. Killed by DAK. | No. Killed by Ferrets. | GRAND TOTAL ACCON- TED FOR. |
|---|--------------------------------|------------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| | | | Estimated Kill. | No. of Bodies recovered. | | | | |
| A. PRIVATE DWELLINGS: Rats Destruction. Mice Destruction. | 485 | 1,635 | 1,221 | 352 | 22 | 17 | 571 | 1,831 |
| | 268 | 909 | 775 | 219 | — | 907 | — | 1,682 |
| B. LOCAL AUTHORITY PREMISES: Rats Destruction. Mice Destruction. | 68 | 270 | 930 | 298 | 19 | 46 | 547 | 1,572 |
| | 21 | 91 | 172 | 39 | — | 72 | — | 241 |
| C. BUSINESS PREMISES: Rats Destruction. Mice Destruction. | 129 | 555 | 718 | 197 | 11 | 79 | 69 | 877 |
| | 24 | 85 | 292 | 79 | — | 253 | — | 545 |
| TOTALS | | | | | | | | |
| Rats Destruction. | 682 | 2,460 | 2,869 | 847 | 52 | 142 | 1,187 | 4,250 |
| Mice Destruction. | 313 | 1,085 | 1,239 | 337 | — | 1,232 | — | 2,471 |

SECTION E.

HOUSING CONDITIONS.

With the erection of an increasing number of Corporation houses it was possible to continue the rehousing of a few families from clearance areas approved in 1938 and 1939. From Moseley Village No. 1 Clearance Area 54 persons were rehoused and 15 houses were demolished. From Dale Street No. 1 Clearance Area 8 persons were rehoused and 2 houses were demolished. This brings the total number of houses demolished under the Housing Acts between 1923 and 1948 to 2,185 and the total number of persons displaced to 9,274.

Individual Unfit Houses.

To a very limited extent the Health Committee were able to resume action under the Housing Acts to deal with individual unfit houses. The following table shows the year's results and also the total number of Closing Orders and Demolitions from 1931 to the end of 1948.

PART II — INDIVIDUAL UNFIT HOUSES :

ANALYSIS OF ACTION TAKEN AND RESULTS
OBTAINED BY 31st DECEMBER, 1948.

1. ACTION TAKEN BY END OF YEAR :

| | During 1948. | Total to Date. |
|---|-----------------|-------------------|
| (a) Number of houses represented as unfit | 47 | 2,720 |
| (b) Number of Demolition Orders made | 43 | 2,062 |
| (c) Number of Demolition Orders made on default of Owners complying with Statutory Undertakings | 2 | 72 |
| (d) Number of Demolition Orders cancelled by County Court on Appeal | — | 10 |
| TOTAL Demolition Orders operative | — | 2,052 |

| 2. RESULTS OBTAINED : | During 1948. | Total to Date. |
|--|-----------------|-------------------|
| (a) Number of persons displaced : | | |
| Under Section 11 | 147 | 7,641 |
| Under Section 12 | 8 | 185 |
| | <hr/> | <hr/> |
| TOTALS | 155 | 7,826 |
| | <hr/> | <hr/> |
| (b) Demolition &c. Progress : | | |
| i. Houses demolished before Demolition Orders could be served | — | 4 |
| ii. Number of houses demolished pursuant to Demolition Orders | 33 | 1,947 |
| | <hr/> | <hr/> |
| TOTALS | 33 | 1,951 |
| | <hr/> | <hr/> |
| 3. STATUTORY UNDERTAKINGS : | | |
| i. Complied with and cancelled (thoroughly reconditioned) | — | 218 |
| ii. Discontinued as separate dwellings and embodied in adjoining houses (including “back-to-back” houses converted) | — | 31 |
| iii. Remaining operative not to use as dwelling | — | 35 |
| iv. Remaining uncomplied with | 32 | 32 |
| v. Cancelled and Demolition Orders made (on default of Owners compliance with Undertaking) such Demolition Orders remaining operative | 2 | 72 |
| | <hr/> | <hr/> |
| TOTALS | 34 | 308 |
| | <hr/> | <hr/> |
| 4. CLOSING ORDERS : | | |
| i. Determined (i.e. rendered fit) | — | 42 |
| ii. Remaining operative | 2 | 31 |
| | <hr/> | <hr/> |
| TOTALS | 2 | 73 |
| | <hr/> | <hr/> |

| 5. VOLUNTARY DEMOLITION : | During 1948. | Total to Date. |
|--|-----------------|-------------------|
| i. Number of houses voluntarily demolished in anticipation of formal action | 11 | 386 |

SECTION F.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD SUPPLIES.

(a) Milk Supply.

Supervision and Registration of Purveyors and Premises.

The action necessary to bring and maintain producers' premises to the prescribed standard was continued throughout the year, with the result that miscellaneous improvements have been carried out to 6 existing cowsheds. The use of one cowshed was discontinued during the year.

With regard to retailers' premises, no purveyor of milk has been provided with proper dairy premises subsequent to the service of notice under the Milk and Dairies Order 1926. One new pasteurising plant has been installed. There is an increasing tendency for small retailers to leave the milk trade, and during the year two retail purveyors discontinued the sale of milk.

Apart from the supervision of producers' premises by the Ministry's Veterinary Inspector, the various dairy farms and retailers' premises within the district are regularly visited by the Specialist Inspector ; during the year 99 inspections of cowsheds and 911 inspections of dairies and milkshops were made.

TABLE IX.

THE MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) ORDERS, 1936 — 1946.

BACTERIOLOGICAL AND BIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF MILK.

| Grade (or Class) of Milk. | Numbers of Samples Taken and Results of Examination. | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------|--|------|----------|------|-------------|------|------------------------|------|-----|
| | Methylene Blue Reduction Test | | Coliform | | Phosphatase | | Biological Examination | | |
| | Pass | Fail | Pass | Fail | Pass | Fail | Neg. | Pos. | |
| T. T. Certified | 15 | 1 | 12 | 2 | — | — | 6 | — | 36 |
| T.T. Pasteurised | 27 | — | — | — | 27 | — | — | — | 54 |
| Accredited | 3 | 2 | 4 | 1 | — | — | 4 | — | 14 |
| Pasteurised | 117 | 2 | — | — | 118 | 1 | — | — | 238 |
| Sterilised | 108 | — | — | — | 104 | 4 | — | — | 216 |
| Heat Treated | 5 | — | — | — | 5 | — | — | — | 10 |
| Totals | 275 | 5 | 16 | 3 | 254 | 5 | 10 | — | 568 |

(b) Meat and Other Foods.

The following table gives the details of the slaughtering at the Public Abattoir and the number of carcasses or parts of carcasses condemned.

Inspections have been carried out as required by the Ministry of Food Circular M.F.5/48 relating to cysticercus bovis, but no cases of infection have been discovered.

At the one private slaughterhouse still remaining open 2,305 pigs were slaughtered during 1948. Two pigs carcasses were wholly condemned on account of Tuberculosis, and parts of carcasses were condemned for the same reason in 32 other cases. Of the pigs inspected, 8.9% showed evidence of Tuberculosis and 0.9% showed evidence of other diseases.

Carcasses Inspected and Condemned.

| | Cattle excl'dg. Cows | Cows | Calves | Sheep and Lambs | Pigs |
|---|----------------------------|-------|--------|-----------------------|------|
| Number killed (if known) ... | 11015 | 6024 | 20384 | 50034 | 4319 |
| Number inspected ... | 11015 | 6024 | 20384 | 50034 | 4349 |
| All diseases except Tuberculosis | | | | | |
| Whole carcasses condemned | 9 | 65 | 91 | 73 | 29 |
| Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned | 2231 | 3667 | 72 | 3199 | 117 |
| Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuber- culosis ... | 20.34 | 61.95 | 0.8 | 6.05 | 3.36 |
| Tuberculosis only. | | | | | |
| Whole carcasses condemned | 23 | 190 | 6 | — | 6 |
| Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned | 1098 | 3218 | 7 | — | 127 |
| Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis ... | 10.18 | 56.57 | .06 | — | 3.06 |

(c) Food Shops and Premises where Food is Manufactured or Sold.

To ensure that articles of food exposed for sale within the various shops in the Borough are in a sound and wholesome condition, 1,223 visits were paid to butchers shops and 4,137 visits to other shops and stores. As a result of these inspections, a variety of articles were voluntarily surrendered or officially seized and subsequently destroyed. These items included meat, fish, fruit, cheese, sausages, coffee beans and sago. The total weight of foods destroyed after surrender or seizure amounted to 3 tons 10 cwts. 48 lbs. An additional 8 cwts. 70 lbs. of food stuffs were found to be unfit for retail sale and were referred to the Ministry of Food Salvage Division with a view to their use for manufacturing purposes or for animal food.

(d) Registration of Butchers and Wholesale Dealers in Meat.

| Details | Applications 1948. | | | Removed From Reg. during 1948 | No. on Register 31st Dec., 1948 |
|---------------------------|--------------------|---------|---------|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| | Received | Refused | Granted | | |
| Persons and Premises | | | | | |
| (a) Butchers Retail Shops | 67 | — | 67 | 21 | 165 |
| (b) Wholesale Premises | — | — | — | — | 1 |
| Totals | 67 | — | 67 | 21 | 166 |

(e) Slaughter of Animals Act 1933.

Every effort is made to ensure that none but licensed slaughtermen shall carry out the process of slaughtering or stunning any animals. During the year a further 7 persons were granted the necessary licences.

Licence of Persons as Slaughtermen, 1948.

| Applications 1948. | | | Licences. | | Number of Persons Licensed on 31st December, 1948. |
|--------------------|---------|---------|-----------|-----------------|---|
| Received | Refused | Granted | Renewed | Not Renewed. | |
| 7 | — | 7 | 35 | 7 | 42 |

(f) Bakehouses.

115 visits or inspections were made to 50 Bakehouses in the town, and a satisfactory standard of cleanliness was maintained therein ; 10 Notices have been served requiring attention to cleansing of the premises, or structural defects.

(g) Supervision of Ice Cream Premises.

Limited quantities of this commodity have been manufactured during the year and made available to the public.

Registration of Ice Cream (Persons and Premises) 1948.

| Class of Purveyor and of Premises | Applications, 1948. | | | Removals from Register | | Number on Register 31st December, 1948 |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------|---------|---------|---------------------------|------------------|--|
| | Received | Refused | Granted | During year | Total to date | |
| Persons : | | | | | | |
| (a) Manufacturers | 2 | — | 2 | — | 12 | 45 |
| (b) Vendors, Merchants, or Dealers | 56 | — | 56 | — | 43 | 353 |
| Total | 58 | — | 58 | — | 55 | 398 |
| Premises : | | | | | | |
| (a) For Manufacture | 1 | — | 1 | — | 11 | 39 |
| (b) For Sale | 40 | — | 40 | — | 39 | 330 |
| Total | 41 | — | 41 | — | 50 | 369 |

Experimental examination of Ice Cream by the new Methylene Blue test was undertaken in respect of 108 samples. The following results were reported :

| | Grade 1. | Grade 2. | Grade 3. | Grade 4. |
|-----------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| Number of Samples ... | 12 | 28 | 22 | 46 |

(h) Registration of Manufacturers of Preserved &c., Meat and Premises, 1948.

| Details. | Applications, 1948. | | | Removal from Register. | | No. on Register 31st Dec. 1948. |
|--------------------------|---------------------|---------|---------|------------------------|---------------|---------------------------------|
| | Received | Refused | Granted | During Year | Total to Date | |
| 1 Persons and Premises : | | | | | | |
| (a) Retail Shops | 14 | — | 14 | 10 | 10 | 44 |
| Total ... | 14 | — | 14 | 10 | 10 | 44 |

(i) Provision of Hot Water Supply Apparatus in Food Premises.

The powers conferred upon the Council under the Food and Drugs Act 1938, to require the installation of apparatus necessary to secure a constant supply of hot water in connection with shops and other premises where food is handled, have been fully utilised. Such necessary facilities have been provided in connection with the following premises.

| Class of Premises. | Number Provided with Hot Water Supply : | |
|-----------------------------------|---|---------------|
| | During 1948. | Total to Date |
| Cowsheds | — | 7 |
| Dairies | — | 65 |
| Restaurants and Cafe Kitchens ... | 6 | 80 |
| Bakehouses | — | 24 |
| Ice Cream Manufacturing Premises | 9 | 335 |
| Butchers | 8 | 154 |
| Provision Shops | 19 | 80 |
| Fish Frying Premises | 1 | 22 |
| Hawkers Premises | — | 3 |
| Food Manufacturing Premises ... | — | 50 |
| (including Potted Meat, &c.) | | |
| Cooked Meat Shops | — | 51 |
| Totals | 43 | 871 |

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938.

Administrative Action Taken Regarding Samples Reported not to be Genuine During the Year Ending 31st December, 1948.

| No. of Sample. | Article of Food. | Formal or Informal | Nature of Adulteration or Irregularity. | Legal Proceedings Instituted | | Observations |
|----------------|---------------------------------|--------------------|--|------------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------------|
| | | | | Fine Inflicted £. s. d. | Costs imposed £. s. d. | |
| 63 | Pure Oil | Formal | Mineral Oil 100% | | | Article withdrawn (from sale. |
| 138 | Milk | Formal | Extraneous water 5% | | | |
| 150 | Quinine, Ammoniated Tincture of | Informal | Excess Quinine Sulphate 32.5% | | | |
| 178 | Sulphur Tablets | Informal | Excess Sublimed Sulphur 42.4% | | | Withdrawn from sale. |
| 225 | Syrup of Figs | Informal | Compound Syrup of Figs 100% | | | |
| 228 | Quinine, Ammoniated Tincture of | Formal | Quinine Sulphate 2.94% | | | |
| 229 | Sulphur Tablets | Informal | Excess Sulphure 36% | | | |
| 230 | Milk | Informal | Extraneous water 4.1% | | | |
| 231 | Milk | Informal | Deficient of Fat 20% | | | |
| 235 | Milk | Formal | Extraneous water 3.4% | 10 0 0 | 4 9 0 | |
| 236 | Milk | Formal | Extraneous water 3.5% | 10 0 0 | 4 9 0 | |
| 238 | Sausage | Formal | Extraneous water 2.3% | — — — | 9 13 0 | |
| 246 | Sauce | Informal | Meat 44.4%. Deficient of meat 10%. | | | |
| 264 | Syrup of Figs | Formal | Copper 65 parts per million | | | |
| 273 | Tomato Ketchup | Informal | Compound Syrup of Figs 100% Benzoic Acid 400 parts per million | | | |
| 283 | Orange Flavour Cordial | Informal | Deficient of Sugar 13.2%. | | | |
| 284 | Tomato Ketchup | Informal | Excess Saccharin 25% Benzoic Acid. 350 parts per million | | | |
| 147 | Grape Puree | Informal | Arsenic (As 203) 2.5 parts per million | | | |

(j) **Food & Drugs Act 1938.** (Table IXB page 53).

The total number of samples taken for analysis during the year was 314, consisting of 129 formal samples and 185 informal samples. Twenty-one samples (6.68%) consisting of eleven formal and eleven informal samples were found to be non-genuine or bearing an unsatisfactory label or description.

Of the one hundred and twenty-two samples of milk submitted for analysis 8 (6.5%) were found to be adulterated by the presence of added water. In one sample taken from one producer the amount of extraneous water present was 5%. A letter of warning was sent by the Town Clerk. Seven samples taken from another producer were found to contain amounts of extraneous water varying from 2.3% to 4.1%. Proceedings were instituted against the producer who had been convicted previously and he was fined £10 and £4 4s. 6d. costs on each of two summonses, a total of £28 9s. od.

A sample of Beef Sausage was reported by the Public Analyst to be 10% deficient of meat. Proceedings were instituted against the vendor but were withdrawn on payment of costs amounting to £9 13s. od.

A sample of oil sold for cooking purposes and labelled "Pure Oil" was certified by the Public Analyst to be 100% mineral oil, as having no food value and not suitable for use in the preparation of foodstuffs. The shopkeeper withdrew the article from sale.

An informal sample of grape puree, an imported article, was found to contain 2.5 parts per million of Arsenic. It was not possible to obtain a formal sample the stock having been sold.

A sample of Ammoniated Tincture of Quinine, taken informally, was found to contain 32.5% excess Quinine Sulphate and an informal sample of Sulphur Tablets contained sublimed Sulphur 42.4% in excess of the amount stated on the label.

Official samples taken of the articles concerned were reported upon in similar terms by the Public Analyst. In each case the vendor was communicated with and the article withdrawn from sale.

An article sold as Syrup of Figs was reported by the Public Analyst to be 100% compound Syrup of Figs and to contain purgative drugs not present in Syrup of Figs, B.P.C. A warning letter was sent to the vendor by the Town Clerk.

No prohibited preservatives were discovered.

SECTION G.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION.

(a) Renewed efforts are being made to awaken the public to the enormous waste of time and money caused by the imperfect combustion of coal, and to the harm and damage brought about by the discharge of smoke and noxious gases into the atmosphere.

A Conference was held in Wolverhampton on January 21st. The meeting was convened by the Manchester and District Regional Smoke Abatement Committee for the purpose of discussion between representatives of the chief Regional Smoke Abatement Committees and Councils on various aspects and problems relating to atmospheric pollution.

By invitation of the Mayor and Corporation of Wolverhampton, the meeting was held in the Council Chamber at the Town Hall, where an official welcome was given to delegates by the Deputy Mayor. Representatives attended from each of the seven Regional Committees and Councils. At both the morning and afternoon sessions, short memoranda on various aspects of smoke abatement were submitted by the various

Regional Committees, and these were followed by discussions on the subject. The meeting was also attended by the General Secretary of the National Smoke Abatement Society as an Observer.

(b) The Chief Sanitary Inspector, himself a qualified Smoke Inspector, has taken informal action in a number of cases of smoke nuisances, and has been successful, with the co-operation of the Employers and the Stokers in abating or mitigating the evil. See Table XIII.

Four hundred and nineteen smoke observations were made on factory chimneys during the year, and in 55 cases excessive emissions of black smoke were found.

(c) With the object of obtaining comparative figures of pollution in different parts of Wolverhampton and comparing them with other industrial towns, the smoke observations which were maintained prior to 1940 have been resumed and extended.

The amount of solid matter deposited is measured at two points in the Borough, the Abattoir in the centre of the town, and Bantock Park to the west of the town. The details of the investigations which were carried out from February to the end of the year are recorded in Table X, and it will be noted that the deposit in the centre of the town is considerably in excess of that at Bantock Park.

Fine particles, which do not settle, but remain suspended in the atmosphere, are also collected by means of a filter situated at the Health Offices, Waterloo Road, and the results from April to the end of the year are recorded in Table XI. The seasonal variations in the amount of smoke will be noted.

Sulphur, which is present as an impurity in all fuels, when burned, combines with oxygen to form sulphur dioxide, this gas being discharged into the atmosphere with the smoke. In the presence of moisture and air, sulphur dioxide becomes slowly converted into sulphurous acids which have a very deleterious effect on buildings, plant life, etc.

The concentration of sulphur dioxide is measured by two methods, the Volumetric method, by which the average daily concentration is estimated, and the Lead Peroxide method, by which a daily average during each month for the immediate locality is obtained. An apparatus for the determination of the concentration of sulphur dioxide by the Volumetric method has been constructed and is in use at the Health Offices, Waterloo Road, and details of the results from April to the end of the year are set out in Table XII.

For the determination of the concentration of sulphur dioxide by the Lead Peroxide method, two stations have been set up, one at Bantock Park, and the other at the Abattoir, Cleveland Road. The treated cylinders are changed at the beginning of each month, the results therefore indicate the average concentration over one month. The results corroborate those obtained by the first method.

TABLE X.
DEPOSITED SOLIDS IN TONS PER SQUARE MILE.

| Month | Bantock Park. | | | | | Public Abattoir. | | | | | |
|-----------|--------------------|--------------|------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------|------------------|--------------|------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------|-------|
| | Rainfall in Litres | Total Solids | Total Dissolved Solids | Insoluble matter. | | | Total Solids | Total Dissolved Solids | Insoluble matter. | | |
| | | | | Soluble in CS ₂ | Other combustible matter | Ash | | | Soluble in CS ₂ | Other combustible matter | Ash |
| | | | | | | | | | | | |
| January | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| February | 2.95 | 14.34 | 8.16 | 0.21 | 1.82 | 4.13 | 2.20 | 13.76 | 0.54 | 6.64 | 15.83 |
| March | 2.50 | 16.53 | 9.96 | 0.16 | 0.60 | 5.81 | 2.75 | 18.63 | 0.62 | 6.52 | 13.71 |
| April | 4.10 | 14.07 | 6.80 | 0.20 | 5.07 | 1.99 | 3.50 | 11.55 | 0.69 | 13.90 | 4.97 |
| May | 4.25 | 13.95 | 9.17 | 0.15 | 7.67 | 6.13 | 4.20 | 13.22 | 0.45 | 13.64 | 16.64 |
| June | 7.60 | 11.75 | 7.56 | 0.10 | 1.82 | 2.27 | 7.00 | 13.36 | 0.55 | 3.63 | 9.27 |
| July | 3.50 | 8.90 | 5.22 | 0.20 | 1.74 | 1.74 | 4.00 | 9.03 | 0.95 | 3.56 | 6.76 |
| August | 11.00 | 12.35 | 7.3 | 0.45 | 2.14 | 2.46 | 11.50 | 25.95 | 1.59 | 5.14 | 13.90 |
| September | 5.00 | 6.14 | 4.15 | 0.17 | 1.16 | 0.66 | 4.65 | 6.46 | 0.59 | 3.13 | 6.72 |
| October | 5.30 | 6.67 | 3.52 | 0.10 | 0.93 | 2.12 | 4.50 | 9.38 | 0.94 | 4.45 | 11.43 |
| November | 3.35 | 9.91 | 6.66 | 0.10 | 1.72 | 1.43 | 2.86 | 9.94 | 0.66 | 5.35 | 10.16 |
| | 7.50 | 11.50 | 5.10 | 0.23 | 1.66 | 4.51 | 6.80 | 11.82 | 0.59 | 5.35 | 14.58 |

TABLE XI.

CONCENTRATION OF SMOKE.

| Average daily concentration in Milligrams per Cubic Metre. | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|------|------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | April. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. |
| — | — | — | 0.0928 | 0.0456 | 0.0223 | 0.0240 | 0.0292 | 0.0217 | 0.0604 | 0.1159 | 0.0774 |

TABLE XII.

SULPHUR DIOXIDE BY THE VOLUMETRIC METHOD.

| Average daily concentration. | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|------|------|---------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | April. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. |
| Parts per million. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| — | — | — | 0.05755 | 0.0372 | 0.0323 | 0.0602 | 0.0843 | 0.0363 | 0.0769 | 0.0658 | 0.0491 |
| Milligrams per one hundred cubic metres. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| — | — | — | 16.43 | 10.62 | 9.25 | 17.4 | 24.15 | 10.37 | 22.0 | 18.85 | 14.04 |

TABLE XIII.

EMISSION OF SMOKE.

| Nature of Complaint. | Cause. | Work Done or Proposed. |
|--|--|--|
| Excessive emission of black smoke from Steam Boiler plant at Hospital. | Not ascertained | Premises now occupied by the Public Service Crown. |
| Excessive emission of black smoke from hand-fired Steam Boiler plant at Factory. | One of the boilers, used as a stand-by, is unsuitable for hand-firing with bituminous coal, the other was not fired in the best possible manner. | Improved method of firing the main boiler has been adopted, the amount of black smoke is now within the limits permitted by the Bye-laws. |
| Excessive emission of black smoke from hand-fired Steam Boiler plant at Factory. | Boiler not fired in best possible manner. | Improved method of firing has resulted in reduced smoke and abatement of nuisance. |
| Excessive and very heavy emission of black smoke from hand-fired Steam Boiler plant at Factory. | Absence of secondary air to steam boiler firegrates, faulty method of stoking, heavy overloading at times, and plant in need of repair. | Secondary air damper repaired and more air paid to firing method. Emission reduced but excessive when plant under heavy load. Arrangements made for Ministry and Power Engineer and Stoker to visit and inspect plant. |
| Excessive emission of black smoke from hand-fired Steam Boilers and processing boilers at Brewery. | Method of firing Coppers with bituminous coal, and stoking of steam boilers in an unsatisfactory manner. | One of boilers fitted with automatic stoking plant, steam coil heating one of processing boilers. Further work projected. |
| Excessive emission of black smoke from hand-fired Steam Boiler plant at Laundry. | Faulty stoking methods. | Demonstration Stoker Engineer visited and advised that plant can be fired without excessive smoke. Attention to methods of firing has reduced the smoke. |
| Excessive emission of black smoke from hand-fired vertical steam boiler. | Faulty stoking and improper adjustment of air supply. | Improved method of firing and correct adjustment of air supply reduced emission within the limits imposed by the Bye-laws. |
| Excessive emission of black smoke from hand-fired Steam boiler at Dairy. | Lack of secondary air supply to firegrate. | Air supply inlets repaired. No further excessive emission recorded. |
| Excessive emission of black smoke from automatically fired Steam Boiler plant at Factory. | Heavy loading of boilers with low grade fuel. | Automatic stoking replaced by coking chain grates. Smoke reduced to light emission from stack. |

| Nature of Complaint. | Cause. | Work Done or Proposed. |
|--|--|---|
| Excessive emission of black smoke from vertical Steam boiler, hand-fired with bituminous coal. | Vertical boilers difficult to fire with bituminous coal and without smoke. | Existing boiler to be taken out and replaced by one of another type. |
| Excessive emission of grit from Steam Boiler plant operating under forced draught. | Fly ash, due to use of fine slack with forced draught. | Cyclone type grit arrestor installed in main flue. |
| Excessive emission of black smoke discharged at a low level, from distillation boiler, hand-fired bituminous coal. | Lack of draught and methods of stoking. | Emission reduced by attention to stoking methods, mechanical apparatus to be installed to improve the draught. |
| Excessive emission of black smoke from hand-fired Steam boiler at Factory. | Faulty hand-firing of standby boiler while main boiler out of use. | Stoking methods improved but boiler not again in use during the year. |
| Excessive emission of black smoke from automatically fired vertical boiler at Dairy. | Forcing of automatic stoking plant beyond its capacity, and disturbing of fire. | Large capacity boiler installed; emission still excessive, but other work projected. Reverted to hand-firing for the time being. |
| Excessive emission of black smoke from automatically fired vertical Steam Boiler (one of a pair). | Forcing of boiler and stoking plant beyond capacity while repairs to other boiler in progress. | Repairs carried out to stoking plant, and both boilers again in use. No black smoke when both are in use. |
| Excessive emission of black smoke from hand-fired vertical Steam Boiler at Dairy. | Periodic forcing of hand-fired vertical boiler, using bituminous slack. | Smoke eliminating device to be installed. (Smokeless fuel could not be made available for this plant). |
| Wood fragments of wood carried up chimney from automated Steam Boiler at working premises. | Light ash carried up chimney by forced draught. | Steam jets installed in flue, on makers' recommendations, to settle out the ash. Not successful and other means being considered. |

In many instances, bituminous coal has to be used, often of very inferior quality, and this calls for very close attention to the control of the air supply and methods of firing if emission of smoke is to be kept down to a reasonable level.

Smokeless coal is in short supply and cannot be made available, so that the remedy for excessive smoke lies usually in the close attention to combustion conditions and to the provision of forced draught or automatic stoking apparatus. During the year, approximately 32 chain grate stokers have been installed to 16 steam boilers, and these will burn low grade fuel with very little smoke.

SECTION H.

INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

Small Pox.

There were no cases of Small Pox in Wolverhampton during 1948.

Scarlet Fever.

There was a marked increase in the incidence of this disease during the year although the cases were mostly mild in character and none proved fatal. Notifications numbered 525 compared with 301 in 1947, 268 in 1946, and 205 in 1945.

Diphtheria.

Thirty-two cases of Diphtheria were notified but 24 of these were later revised. Of the eight actual cases, four were admitted to the Borough Hospital and four were nursed at home. No death from Diphtheria occurred during 1948.

Whooping Cough.

This disease was very prevalent throughout the whole year, 916 cases being notified with 13 deaths. This is a sharp rise above the previous three years figures, which were 317 in 1945, 400 in 1946, and 442 in 1947.

Measles.

Measles notifications were 1,251 with two deaths.

Anterior Poliomyelitis.

Sixteen cases of this disease were notified, one being subsequently revised. There was one death.

Enteric Fever and Dysentery.

There were no cases of Enteric Fever notified but there were 8 of Bacillary Dysentery. All the Dysentery cases recovered.

Miscellaneous.

Thirty-two cases of Erysipelas were notified, all of which recovered.

Five cases of Cerebro-spinal Meningitis were reported, with subsequent revision of diagnosis in three of them. One of the two actual cases died.

Two deaths were reported from Acute Infective Encephalitis.

BOROUGH INFECTIOUS DISEASE HOSPITAL.

The Borough Isolation Hospital was transferred to the Midland Regional Board on July 5th and was thenceforth administered by the Wolverhampton Local Management Committee, Group No. 16. At the request of this Committee, the Wolverhampton Corporation accepted responsibility for the day to day running of this Hospital until the end of the year, including the provision of medical staff.

| | Scarlet Fever | Diph- theria | Other Diseases | Total |
|---|------------------|-----------------|-------------------|-------|
| Cases in Hospital on 1st January, 1948 | 13 | 2 | Nil | 15 |
| Cases admitted until July 5th, 1948 | 86 | 19 | 69 | 174 |
| Cases admitted from outside districts | 4 | 1 | Nil | 5 |
| Diagnosis revised | 3 | 15 | 5 | 23 |
| Returned cases | 2 | Nil | Nil | 2 |
| Total cases discharged until July 5th, 1948 | 84 | 21 | 65 | 170 |
| Average duration of treatment ... | 21 days | 15 days | 19 days | — |
| Cases in Hospital, July 5th, 1948 | 15 | Nil | 4 | 19 |
| Number of deaths | Nil | Nil | 11 | 11 |

Scarlet Fever.

Admissions of Scarlet Fever numbered 86, three being later revised to Rubella. All these cases were mild in character but complications occurred more frequently than usual. Eight cases developed double Otorrhoea, three severe Rheumatism and three Nephritis, but there were no deaths.

Diphtheria.

Nineteen cases notified as Diphtheria were admitted, but of these 15 were subsequently revised as follows :

| | |
|----------------------|------------|
| Tonsillitis | 7. |
| Temporary "Carriers" | 2. |
| Glandular Fever | 2. |
| Aplastic Anaemia | 1. (Died). |
| Scarlet Fever | 1. |
| Quinsy | 1. |
| Laryngitis | 1. |
| | <hr/> |
| | 15. |
| | <hr/> |

The four actual cases of Diphtheria were not severe and all recovered. None of them had been previously immunised.

Whooping Cough.

Twenty-three cases of severe Whooping Cough were admitted, 12 of whom had Pneumonia. Five of the patients with Pneumonia died.

Miscellaneous Cases.

| | |
|------------------------------------|-----|
| Mumps | 3. |
| Rubella | 3. |
| Pneumonia | 3. |
| Measles | 18. |
| Gastro Enteritis | 4. |
| Acute Rheumatism | 1. |
| Nephritis | 1. |
| Cerebro-spinal Fever | 2. |
| Erysipelas | 3. |
| Puerperal Pyrexia | 2. |
| Healthy babies with above patients | 2. |
| Chicken Pox | 4. |

One of the above Pneumonia cases had congenital heart disease and subsequently died.

The four children suffering from Gastro Enteritis were all very severe cases and all four died.

TUBERCULOSIS.**(a) Notification.**

The cases remaining on the register at the end of 1948 were classified as follows :—

Pulmonary Tuberculosis. **Non Pulmonary Tuberculosis.**
 Males — 389. Females — 249. Males — 45. Females — 53.
 New cases notified during the past three years were :—

| Respiratory Tuberculosis : | | | | 1946. | 1947. | 1948. |
|---------------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Males | ... | ... | ... | 71 | 101 | 97 |
| Females | ... | ... | ... | 55 | 68 | 59 |
| Non-respiratory Tuberculosis : | | | | | | |
| Males | ... | ... | ... | 12 | 16 | 7 |
| Females | ... | ... | ... | 9 | 10 | 7 |
| | | | | <hr/> | <hr/> | <hr/> |
| | | | | 147 | 195 | 170 |
| | | | | <hr/> | <hr/> | <hr/> |

(b) Incidence.

The incidence of Tuberculosis fell in 1945 and 1946, rose rather rapidly in 1947, but fell again in 1948.

(c) Deaths.

There has been no significant change in the total deaths from this disease in the past four years, the figures being respectively 92, 92, 95, 90.

TABLE XIV.
TUBERCULOSIS — 1948.

| | NEW CASES. | | | | DEATHS | | | |
|----------|--------------|---------|------------------|---------|--------------|---------|------------------|---------|
| | Respiratory. | | Non-Respiratory. | | Respiratory. | | Non-Respiratory. | |
| | Male. | Female. | Male. | Female. | Male. | Female. | Male. | Female. |
| 0 — 1 | — | — | — | — | 2 | — | 1 | — |
| 1 — 5 | 2 | — | — | — | 1 | — | 1 | — |
| 5 — 15 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 3 | — | 2 | — | — |
| 15 — 25 | 14 | 25 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 6 | — | 1 |
| 25 — 35 | 17 | 18 | 1 | 1 | 9 | 9 | 2 | — |
| 35 — 45 | 24 | 9 | 1 | — | 10 | 5 | — | — |
| 45 — 55 | 19 | 5 | 2 | 1 | 13 | 6 | — | 1 |
| 55 — 65 | 15 | — | — | — | 11 | — | 1 | — |
| 65 & up. | 3 | — | — | — | 5 | — | — | — |
| Totals. | 97 | 59 | 7 | 7 | 55 | 28 | 5 | 2 |

TABLE XVI.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1948.

| Month | Pressure of Barometer at Station Level | Sea Level | Mean Relative Humidity | Mean of Max. & Min. Temp. | Mean Under- ground Temp. 4 ft. | Absolute Extremes of Temperature | | | Total Rainfall inches |
|-----------|---|--------------|------------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| | | | | | | Highest | Date | Lowest | Date |
| January | 28.926 | 29.420 | 84 | 43.4 | 42.1 | 58.2 | 30th | 29.2 | 5th |
| February | 29.624 | 30.038 | 84 | 40.8 | 41.5 | 56.2 | 13th | 24.8 | 21st |
| March | 29.831 | 30.306 | 80 | 46.1 | 42.4 | 69.2 | 9th | 31.2 | 4th&7th |
| April | 29.450 | 29.934 | 75 | 47.2 | 44.9 | 64.8 | 22nd | 30.0 | 30th |
| May | 29.526 | 29.997 | 76 | 51.8 | 47.9 | 75.5 | 16th | 32.5 | 25th |
| June | 29.435 | 29.896 | 78 | 54.6 | 51.8 | 77.2 | 26th | 40.2 | 2nd |
| July | 29.507 | 29.890 | 78 | Min. Therm'r out of order | 54.8 | 86.8 | 29th | Min. Therm'r out of order | 1.80 |
| August | 29.474 | 29.861 | 78 | 58.6 | 57.2 | 88.5 | 2nd | 40.8 | 19th |
| September | 29.581 | 29.977 | 83 | 57.4 | 55.6 | 74.5 | 3rd | 38.8 | 20th |
| October | 29.632 | 30.047 | 87 | 48.8 | 52.5 | 66.8 | 1st | 30.8 | 26th |
| November | 29.757 | 30.150 | 82 | 44.8 | 48.0 | 58.8 | 1st | 28.2 | 30th |
| December | 29.552 | 29.955 | 80 | 41.3 | 45.6 | 56.8 | 2nd | 20.2 | 22nd |